

C L A I M S

sub B<sup>1</sup> 1. A product for the de-acidification of a porous material, characterised because it is presented in the form of a solution and is composed of:

- carbonated magnesium di-n-propylate,
- n-propanol, and
- and a hydrofluorocarbon selected from 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC 134a) and 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoro-propane (HFC 227).

sub D<sup>1</sup> 2. A product according to claim 1, characterised because the concentration of carbonated magnesium di-n-propylate in the solution formed in n-propanol and diluent lies between 1 % and 10 % (W/V).

3. A product according to claim 1, characterised because the concentration of n-propanol is less than 10 % (V/V).

4. A product according to claim 1, characterised because the concentration of carbonated magnesium di-n-propylate lies between 3.8 % and 4.5 % (W/V), the concentration of n-propanol lies between 2 % and 3 % (V/V) and the rest is made up by the diluent.

sub B<sup>2</sup> 5. A procedure for obtaining a product for de-acidification of cellulose-type material according to claim 1 ~~any of claims 1 to 4~~, which comprises; (i) preparing a solution of carbonated magnesium di-n-propylate in n-propanol, and (ii) diluting the solution obtained in stage (i) by addition of a hydrofluorocarbon diluent selected from between HFC 134a and HFC 227.

sub D<sup>1</sup> 6. A procedure according to claim 5, in which the concentration of carbonated magnesium di-n-propylate in said solution of carbonated magnesium di-n-propylate in

n-propanol lies between 30 % and 70 % (W/V).

7. A procedure according to claim 5, in which the preparation of said solution of carbonated magnesium di-n-propylate in n-propanol comprises reacting a suspension of magnesium di-n-propylate in n-propanol with dry gaseous carbon dioxide, until a solution of carbonated magnesium di-n-propylate in n-propanol is obtained; and separating the solution of carbonated magnesium di-n-propylate from in n-propanol.

8. A procedure according to claim 7, in which the preparation of said suspension of magnesium di-n-propylate in n-propanol comprises:

A) reacting magnesium metal with anhydrous n-propanol in the presence of iodine at the temperature corresponding to the boiling point of the reaction: or alternatively

B) reacting magnesium metal with anhydrous n-propanol in the presence of iodine at reflux temperature and adding toluene to form a azeotrope with n-propanol; or alternatively

C) reacting magnesium in powder form with a granulometric distribution lying between 50 and 150 m with anhydrous n-propanol in the presence of iodine and, when hydrogen begins to be released, cooling the reaction mixture to the temperature corresponding to the boiling point.

9. A method for de-acidification of cellulose-type material which comprises applying a sufficient quantity of a product for the de-acidification of cellulose material to the cellulose-type material to de-acidify according to <sup>claim 1</sup> ~~any of the claims 1 to 4.~~

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